THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1833. NO. 40.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,
Portrait & Miniature Painter,
(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.
P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,
J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO 66 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,
Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale
A large and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
To which they invite the attention of their friends.
Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.
DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,
NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE.
A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WHOLESALE
Earthen-Ware House,
No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of
China and Earthen-Ware,
And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.
STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars,* consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1 Large Massive Bread Tray;
1 do do Coffee Pot;
1 do do Pitcher;
1 do do Sugar Bowl;
1 do do Wash Bowl;
1 do do Cream Jug;
1 do do Soup Ladle;
6 Silver Pint Mugs;
17 do Desert Spoons;
11 do Table do
8 do Tea do
4 do Salt do
2 do Butter Knives;
1 Patent Lever double cased Silver Watch.

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.
☞The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.
Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes,* complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
Dec. 14, 1832. No. 73 Wood street.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'r's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.
☞For particulars, apply on the premises.
Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c; abounding in fine springs; Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.
January 4—4w

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

☞ LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞ A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE substantial and fast running Steam Boat BOSTON, J. Brickell, Master, will depart for the above Port, on the first opening of the River.
☞For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.,
Jan. 15.—tf. *Water street*

BOOKS! BOOKS!

8 SPLENDID QUARTO BIBLES, (Morocco.) gilt edges, embellished with 20 engravings. Henry's exposition; in 6 vols: 10 copies. Clark's Commentaries—New Testament—complete in one vol.: 15 copies, splendidly bound. Scott's Bibles: in 2 vols; 10 copies; together with a general assortment of almost every description constantly receiving, and for sale cheap, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, corner of 4th and Wood streets.
January 22, 1833.

New Works.

A NARRATIVE of four voyages to the South Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, Chinese Sea, Ethiopic and Southern Atlantic Ocean, Indian and Antarctic Ocean; from the year 1822 to 1831, with a brief sketch of the Author's Early life; by Captain Benjamin Morrell, jun.

2. Historical and Descriptive account of British India, from the most remote period to the present time; by eight popular authors, in 3 vols.

3. A treatise on the Millenium, in which the prevailing theories of the subject are carefully examined; by George Bush, A. M. author of Questions and Notes upon Genesis and Exodus.

4. The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1833.

5. Mansfield Park: a Novel, by Miss Austin; author of "Pride and Prejudice," &c.
Just received and for sale
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Jan. 22, 1833.—3t.

Those who want the Highest Prize in Union Canal, No. 3, must apply at the corner of 4th and Wood, as Sylvester has made a "new arrangement" with the managers, by which it is agreed that the Highest Prize in Union Canal, 3, shall be sold from Sylvester's Pittsburgh Office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery---Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,500	2,500
7		1,100	7,900
7		500	3,500
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
60		100	6,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
45760	tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
S. J. SYLVESTER.
January 29, 1833.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

PROPOSALS for publishing, in the City of Pittsburgh, a weekly paper, to be entitled THE FRIEND.

'*The Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh and Vicinity,*' propose to have published, under their superintendence, a paper with the above title; the first number of which shall be issued early in the following month of May.

The Society now named, which sustains the relation of a *Branch* to the '*American Young Men's Society,*' was organized on the first day of this present year. The object of it is the improvement, intellectual and moral, of young men. Among other means that have suggested themselves for the accomplishment of this purpose, it has been considered important to have a periodical paper, that shall be exclusively devoted to the great interests for which the society was formed.

The Friend, accordingly, will take its character from the nature of the institution, under whose auspices it is to make its appearance before the world. That institution disclaims all interference with questions of mere party strife in politics or religion, and takes for its field of action that broad territory of thought—broad enough surely for the putting forth of all its enterprize—on which men of all parties and sects, among whom the fundamental principles of patriotism and piety are not disowned, may meet as upon *common ground,* and join their efforts to do good in the exercise of the same mind. In conformity with this principle, *The Friend* will know no party as such in the political world—no denomination as such in the church. Political affairs will be noticed only so far as to furnish, from week to week, a comprehensive summary of passing events, or a reprint of such public documents as may be of general interest. Science, literature, and religion, will be considered the appropriate themes of the paper; all contemplated under their more *practical* aspects, and in their adaptation to the great purpose of imparting tone and vigor to the moral character. *The Friend* will be regarded as true to its agency, only as it shall put forth all its strength in tuying to elevate, refine, and purify the general mind; and it will be felt, that the purpose for which it is called into existence will have been answered, just so far, and only so far, as it shall be found hereafter instrumental, in stirring up its readers, especially the young, to a consciousness of their own strength, and a feeling of the high capabilities of improvement with which God has blessed them—in unfolding to their view the broad fields of useful action that lie spread out before them—in emancipating their spirits from the thraldom of narrow thoughts and selfish affections, so fatal to all that is good in the soul—and in waking up within them altogether, such an apprehension of the responsibilities that bind them to their country, their generation, and their God, as shall make it impossible for them to bury in the earth those talents, by which they now have it in their power to be so immeasurably blessed themselves, in blessing a great multitude of others.

The editorship of the Friend will be occupied by appointment from the society, whose organ it is to be, and will be held, of course, under a continual responsibility to the same. In whatever hands it may be placed, it has the prospect of being assisted by the service of many pens every way qualified to communicate instruction. A large portion of the matter contained in the paper, it is contemplated, will be *original.* The editorial department will be filled, during the first year, by J. W. Nevin, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

TERMS.—*The Friend* will be published once every week, on an Imperial Sheet, and in good type; at the rate, to every subscriber, of *Two Dollars* a year. Payment to be made in advance, or within the first three months. Any person becoming responsible for five copies, shall be entitled to a sixth copy free of charge.

Returns of subscriber's names may be made to J. W. Nevin. J. H. M'CLELLAND,
J. CAROTHERS, *Rec. Sec'y.* *Pres't.*
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1833.

MUSIC STORE,
Number Nine Fifth Street,
THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

Cincinnati Candles.

ON Consignment, 25 Boxes—dipped.
In Store, a few Barrels Sour Flour, which will be sold low to close sales.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1833.—3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

POETRY.

THE THREE PAINTERS.

First, Fancy seized the brush, and well
Her magic hues she blent,
As beautiful as if Heaven's brow
Its own bright hues had lent:
But ere her brush was laid aside
Each lovely scene had fled,
And not a trace remained to show
The tints her hand had spread.

Next, Feeling, from the heart's rich store,
Her varied hues supplies:
And never sunset clouds could wear
More deep and gorgeous dyes;
'These will not fade.'—E'en while she spoke,
Her own rude touch effaced
All that with so much anxious skill
The pencil's art had traced.

Then Memory came—with dark, cold tints,
And pencil rude she drew
The scenes of many a vanished joy,
Which once the sad hearts knew;
I looked, in hope her dreary sketch
Like fancy's scenes would fade;
I hoped in vain—Fadeless her tints—
She only paints in shade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUNGARIAN HORSE DEALER.

'On the third night after his departure from Vienna, he stopped at a quiet inn, situated in the suburbs of a small town. He had never been there before, but the house was comfortable, and the appearance of the people about it respectable. Having first attended to his tired horse, he sat down to supper with his host and family. During the meal, he was asked whence he came, and when he had said from Vienna, all present were anxious to know the news. The dealer told them all he knew. The host then enquired what business had carried him to Vienna. He told them he had been there to sell some of the best horses that were ever taken to that market. When he heard this, the host cast a glance at one of the men of the family, who seemed to be his son, which the dealer scarcely observed then, but which he had reason to recall afterwards. When supper was finished the fatigued traveler requested to be shown to his bed. The host himself took up a light and conducted him across a little yard at the back of the house to a detached building, which contained two rooms, tolerably decent for a Hungarian Hotel. In the inner of these rooms was a bed, and here the host left him to himself. As the dealer threw off his jacket and loosened the girdle around his waist, where his money was deposited, he thought he might as well see whether it was safe. Accordingly he drew out an old leathern purse that contained his gold, and then a tattered parchment pocket book that enveloped the Austrian bank notes, and finding that both were quite right, he laid them under the bolster, extinguished the light, and threw himself on the bed, thanking God and the saints that had carried him thus far homeward in safety. He had no misgiving as to the character of the people he had fallen amongst to hinder his repose, and the poor dealer was very soon enjoying a profound and happy sleep. He might have been in this state of beatitude an hour or two, when he was disturbed with a noise like that of an opening window, and by a sudden rush of cool night air; on raising himself in the bed, he saw, peering through an open window, which was almost immediately above the bed, the head and shoulders of a man, who was evidently attempting to make his ingress into the room that way. As the terrified dealer looked, the intruding figure was withdrawn and he heard a rumbling noise, and then the voices of several men, as he thought close under the window. The most dreadful apprehensions, the more horrible as they were so sudden, now agitated the traveler, who, scarcely knowing what he did, but utterly despairing of preserving his life, threw himself under the bed. He had scarcely done so, when the hard breathing of a man was heard at the open window, and the next moment a robust fellow dropped into the room, and after staggering across it, groped his way by the walls to the bed. Fear had almost deprived the horse dealer of his senses, but yet he perceived that the intruder, whoever he might be, was drunk; there was, however, slight comfort in this, for he might only have swallowed wine to make him more desperate, and the traveler was convinced he had heard the voices of other men without, who might climb into the room to assist their brother villain, in case any resistance should be made. His astonishment, however, was great and reviving when he heard the fellow throw off his jacket on the floor, then toss himself upon the bed under which he lay. Terror, however, had taken too firm a hold on the traveler to be shaken off at once—his ideas were too confused to permit his imagining another motive for such a midnight intrusion on an unarmed man with property about him, save that of robbery and assassination, and he lay quiet where he was, until he heard the fellow above him snoring with all the sonorousness of a drunkard. Then, indeed, he would have left his hiding place, and gone to rouse the people of the inn to get another resting place instead of the bed in which he had been dispossessed in so singular a manner; but, just as he came to this resolution, he heard the door of the very room he was in softly opened, and two men, one of whom was the host and the other his son, appeared on its threshold. 'Leave the light where it is,' whispered the host, 'or it may disturb him and give us trouble.' 'There is no fear of that,' said the younger man, also in a whisper, 'we are two to one; he has nothing but a little knife about him—he is dead asleep, too! hear how he snores!' 'Do my bidding,' said the old man sternly; would you have him wake and rouse the neighborhood with his screams?' As it was, the horror stricken dealer under the bed could scarcely suppress a shriek, but he saw that the son left the light in the outer room, and then pulling the door partially after them, to screen the rays of the lamp from the bed, he saw the two murderers glide to the bedside; and then heard a rustling motion as of arms descending on the bed clothes, and a hissing, and then a grating sound, that turned his soul sick, for he knew it came from knives or daggers penetrating to the heart or vitals of a human being like himself, and only a few inches above his own body. This was followed by one sudden and violent start on the bed, accompanied by a moan. Then the bed, which was a low one, was bent by an increase of weight, caused by one or both the murderers throwing themselves upon it, until it pressed the body of the traveler. There was an awful silence for a moment or two, and then the host said, 'he is finished—I have cut him across the throat—take the money; I saw him put it under his bolster.' 'I have it, here it is,' said the son: a 'purse and a pocket book.' The traveler was then relieved from the weight that had oppressed him almost to suffocation; and the assassins, who seemed to tremble as they went, ran out of the room, took up the light and disappeared altogether from the apastment. No sooner were they fairly gone, than the poor dealer crawled from under the bed, took one desperate leap and escaped through the little window by which he had seen enter the unfortunate wretch, who had evidently been murdered in his stead. He ran with all his speed into the town, where he told his horrid story and miraculous escape to the night watch.—The night watch conducted him to the burgomaster, who was soon aroused from his sleep, and acquainted with all that had happened. In less than half an hour from the time of his escape from it, the horse dealer was again at the murderers' inn, with the magistrate, and a strong force of the horror-stricken inhabitants, and the night watch, who had all ran thither in the greatest silence. In the house, all seemed as still as death; but, as the party went round the stables, they heard a noise; cautioning the rest to surround the inn and the out houses, the magistrate, with the traveler, and some half dozen armed men, ran to the stable door; this they opened, and found within the host and his son, digging a grave. The first figure that met the eye of the murderers, was that of the traveler. The effect of this on their guilty souls was too much to be borne; they shrieked, and threw themselves on the ground; and though they were immediately seized by hard griping hands of real flesh and blood, and heard the voices of the magistrate, and their friends and neighbors, denouncing them as murderers, it was some minutes ere they could believe that the figure of the traveler that stood among them was other than a spirit. It was the hardier villain, the father, who, on hearing the stranger's voice, continued in conversation with the magistrate, first gained sufficient command over himself to raise his face from the earth; he saw the stranger, still pale and haggard, but evidently unhurt. The murderer's head spun round confusedly; but, at length rising, he said to those who held him, 'Let me see that stranger nearer—let me touch him—only let me touch him?' The poor horse dealer drew back in horror and disgust. 'You may satisfy him in this,' said the magistrate, 'he is unarmed and unnerved, and we are here to prevent his doing you harm.' On this the traveler let the host approach him, and pass his hand over his person, which, when he had done, the villain exclaimed, 'I am no murderer!—who says I am a murderer?' 'That we shall see anon,' said the traveler, who led the way to the detached apartment, followed by the magistrate, by the two prisoners, and all the party which had collected in the stable, on hearing what passed there. Both father and son walked with considerable confidence into the room; but, when they saw by the lamps the night watch and others held over it, that there was a body, covered with blood, lying upon the bed, they cried out, 'How is this! who is this!' and rushed together to the bedside. The lights were lowered; their rays fell upon the ghastly face and bleeding throat of a young man. At the sight, the younger of the murderers turned his head, and swooned in silence; but the father, uttering a shriek so loud, so awful, that one of the eternally damned alone might equal its effect, threw himself on the bed, and on the gashed and bloody body, and murmuring in his throat, 'My son! I have killed mine own son!' and also found a temporary relief from the horrors of his situation in insensibility. The next minute, the wretched hostess, who was innocent of all that had passed, and who was, without knowing it, the wife of a murderer, the mother of a murderer, and the mother of a murdered son—of a son killed by a brother and father, ran to the apartment, and would have increased tenfold its already insupportable horrors by entering there, had she not been prevented by the honest townspeople. She had been roused from sleep by the noise made in the stable, and then by her husband's shriek, and was now herself shrieking and frantic carried back into the inn by main force. The two murderers were forthwith bound and carried to the town gaol, where, on examination, which was made the next morning, it appeared from evidence that the person murdered was the youngest son of the landlord of the inn; and a person never suspected of any crime more serious than habitual drunkenness; that, instead of being in bed, as his father and brother had believed, he had stolen out of the house, and joined a party of carousers in the town; of these boon companions, all appeared in evidence, and two of them deposed that the deceased, being exceedingly intoxicated, and dreading his father's wrath, should he rouse the house in such a state and at that late hour, had said to them, that he would get through the window into the little detached apartment, and sleep there, as he had often done before, and that they two had accompanied him, and assisted him to climb to the window.—The deceased had reached the window once, and as they thought would have got safely through it, but drunk and unsteady as he was, he slipped back; they had then some difficulty in inducing him to climb again; for, in the caprice of intoxication, he said he had rather go sleep with one of his comrades. However, he had at last effected his entrance, and they, the two comrades, had gone to their respective homes. The wretched criminals were executed a few weeks after the commission of the crime. They had confessed every thing, and restored to the horse dealer the gold and paper money they had concealed, and which had led them to do a deed so much more atrocious than even they had contemplated."

Life in Holland.—The expenses of living in Holland may, on an average, be calculated at about two-thirds of the cost in England. An excellent house may be rented at about £50 per year, and the family comforts of half a dozen persons, with their servants, be provided for £300 per annum. Some taxes fall heavy, both personal and domestic; but the duties on consumption are generally small. Excellent tea can be bought here at 2s per lb. Wine is about one-third, and the spirits about one-fourth of the price with us. There is much resemblance to the English mode of life; at breakfast, however, cheese is generally introduced. At dinner, the dishes are all set upon the table, and removed one after another, to be carved and handed round by the servants. The ladies and gentlemen retire together after dinner to take coffee, and afterwards tea is introduced. Marriages in Holland are merely civil obligations, which require on ecclesiastical sanction to give them validity. A week or two before the intended consummation, notice is given to the Burgomaster; the certificates of baptism, and the consent of parents (when that consent is necessary,) are deposited with the Magistrates, and on the day fixed, the parties attend, with their friends, in the Town Hall, and the article of the code is read, which records the obligations of the marital condition; then the Burgomaster asks in a loud voice whether the parties consent to fulfil the matrimonial obligations, and on their answering "yes," or bowing the head in assent, he declares the marriage valid.

Rat Exterminator.—The dangerous consequences frequently resulting from attempting to destroy rats with arsenic, has led to experiments for the attainment of the end, by less hazardous means. The experiments have resulted in the following recommendation—*Reduce plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime) to fine powder, mix it well with an equal quantity of oat or indian meal, and place it in the cellar, or other place infested with rats, and they will soon disappear.*

The mixture is greedily eaten, and its dryness excites the animal to drink water. As soon as the plaster is moistened, it *sets*, or becomes compact, and finally grows so hard that it destroys him. It is affirmed, that the rat is the only animal that is known to eat this mixture.

Consumption.—Some very interesting experiments have been lately performed at Paris, by Dr. Cotteren, a physician of eminence, on patients afflicted with the consumption. Having conceived that the antiputrescent quality of chlorate of lime and soda might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administrating it in the form of gaseous vapor; and if he and others are to be believed, the effects have even exceeded expectations. Some of the patients, in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a dozen times, threw up in the expectoration tubercles which had been detached from the lungs—and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cotteren and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing.—*Dublin Liturgy.*

The President has recognized Thomas Roger as Vice Consul of Sardinia for the port of Charleston, S. Carolina.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Extracts from a Report to the Legislature of Delaware, Jan. 7, 1833,

The ground taken by the Convention on this subject is, "that the Federal Constitution is a treaty, a confederation, an alliance, by which so many sovereign States agree to exercise their sovereign powers conjointly, upon certain objects of external concern, in which they are equally interested." That the Federal Government is the "common agency of the sovereign State; and possesses no more inherent sovereignty than an incorporated town; that it is a mere political corporation, and that it is the moral obligation alone which each State has chosen to impose on herself, and not the want of sovereignty" which restrains her from exercising all those powers which have been granted to the Federal Government. And this is declared by the Convention to be the true nature of the compact. The principle with which they set out, and upon which the whole doctrine is built, is thus laid down in the address to the people of the state—page 4. "The Constitution of the United States, as is admitted by contemporaneous writers, is a compact between sovereign States." This is the corner stone of the whole system of Nullification. For if it be true that the Constitution is a mere treaty or compact between sovereign states, which now possess all the sovereignty they ever had, and among whom there can be no common arbiter, the rest of the doctrine follows as a matter of course. The question then arises, is this proposition true? Your committee conceive that it is false in both branches. It is neither a compact between sovereign states, nor is so admitted to be, by cotemporaneous writers, at least of any credit.

The first and most natural source to look for the settlement of this question, is the instrument itself; since it is apparent that it would be utterly useless to reduce an agreement or compact to writing, that it would be useless to establish a written constitution for any government or any people, if the crude notions and wild conceits of any individual may be substituted for the terms of the instrument. This is more particularly true with regard to such an instrument as the Constitution of the United States, which was the work in the first instance of a general convention from the different States, and was afterwards submitted to the conventions of the people in each of the States. So that not a word or letter, and certainly not a single *principle*, contained in it can be supposed to have escaped the severest scrutiny, and the whole must therefore have the highest sanction.

Upon opening that instrument, the first principle which presents itself is, that it purports to be the act of the American people. It is not stated to be a compact between New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the other ten sovereign states, and which would have been the appropriate, and indeed the only preamble if the idea intended to be conveyed was, that of a compact or treaty between those sovereign states; but, on the contrary, it is declared to be the act of the American people. The language is, "We, the People of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The principle here established is, that the Government created by that Constitution is the act of the People of the United States, and not the act of the states, as sovereignties. As this principle lies at the foundation of the whole system, it is impossible that it should have escaped the attention of the Federal Convention, and of the thirteen state Conventions which passed upon it. They could not have been ignorant of, nor inattentive to, the difference of the two principles involved in the question, whether the instrument to which they assented, was a Constitution of Government to be established by the People, or a treaty or compact between thirteen sovereign States. To suppose them ignorant, is to suppose them incompetent to the task, and to suppose them inattentive, is to suppose them culpably negligent of their duty. But we will show that they were neither the one nor the other.

The very first question, as might naturally be supposed, that presented itself to the General Convention was, whether the Constitution they were about to form should be a compact among the states or the acts of the people. The particular business of the Convention was opened by Governor Randolph, who submitted to their consideration, on the 29th May, 1787, various resolutions, with a view to settle the principles on which they were to proceed. The first of those resolutions was in these words—"Resolved, That the articles of *confederation* ought to be so corrected and enlarged as to accomplish the objects proposed by their institution, namely, common defence, security of liberty, and general welfare."—[Elliott's Debates, vol. 4, p. 41.] Now it must be recollected that the articles of Confederation were, in point of fact, and in terms, a compact between the different states as sovereignties. The instrument itself purports to be such, and is described in the preamble as "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations," &c. As Governor Randolph's proposition was merely to correct and enlarge those articles, if it had been adopted, the nature of the compact would have been the same, and it would have continued to stand on the footing of an agreement among the states as sovereignties. The very point now at issue was therefore brought at once and directly before the Convention. On the same day, the Convention resolved to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and the propositions of Governor Randolph were referred to that committee. On the following day, May 30th, these resolutions were taken up for consideration, and the particular one in question being the first in order, was, on his own motion, postponed; and another offered likewise by him, was after debate adopted as a substitute, in the following words: "Resolved, That a National Government ought to be established, consisting of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive." On this question, six states, namely, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, *South Carolina*, voted in the affirmative; Connecticut voted in the negative, and New York was divided.—[Elliott's Debates, vol. 4, p. 49.] Mr. Yates, a member of the Convention from New York, who was opposed to the present Constitution, and afterwards withdrew from the Convention, because he thought they were exceeding their powers, kept minutes of the debates while he was there, which are published in the 4th vol. of Elliott's Debates, and has thus thrown much light on the questions that were agitated; and may be considered for that purpose as of the highest authority. In his minutes of debate on that day, he observes, "this last resolve had its difficulties, the terms *supreme* required explanation. It was asked whether it was intended to annihilate the state Governments? It was answered only so far as the powers intended to be granted to the new Government should clash with the States, when the latter should yield."—[Yates' Minutes, p. 50.] It was thus decided that the articles of confederation should be laid aside, & the principle of a compact among the States as sovereignties abandoned. Accordingly, we find that, on the 6th June, following, when the fourth resolution offered by Governor Randolph, was under consideration, which provided that the members of the first branch of the Legislature should be elected by the people, a motion having been made to strike out the word 'people,' and substitute the word 'Legislatures' of the several states, the motion was lost by a vote of eight states to three. In the debate on that point Mr. Madison is reported by Mr. Yates, to have observed 'that when we agreed to the first resolve of having a national government, consisting of a Supreme Executive, Judicial, and Legislative power, it was then intended to operate to the exclusion of a *Federal* Government, and the more extensive we made the basis, the greater probability of duration, happiness, and order.—[Yates' Minutes, p. 63.]

The first resolution was afterwards modified, so as to read thus: 'Resolved, that the government of the United States ought to consist of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.'—The reason for which is stated by Mr. Luther Martin, one of the delegates from Maryland, and a most determined opponent of the proposed system at the time, to have been that they were afraid that the word National might tend to *alarm*.—[Yates' Minutes, p. 22.]

The principle was thus, therefore, clearly established and remained unchanged, that the new government was not to be placed on the footing of a compact among the states as sovereigns; but was to emanate from the people, and be established by their authority. On the twenty-third of July, the resolution thus modified, was, together with the others which had been elaborated in the debate that had been carried on in the committee of the whole, referred to a committee of five for the purpose of reporting a constitution. It is evident that the committee appointed for that purpose, were bound, in drafting the instrument, to preserve that fundamental principle. Accordingly, on the 6th of August, the committee reported the draught of a constitution, the preamble to which began in these words: 'We the *people* of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., do ordain and establish the following constitution, for the government of ourselves and our posterity.'—[Elliott's Debates, vol. 4, p. 116.] The principle was here distinctly set forth, but as it might have afforded some room for cavil, and it was determined that there should not be a loop to hang a doubt upon, the phraseology was changed, and that of the present constitution adopted. 'We, the people of the United States,' &c. If it is possible for human language or for human conduct to express the intentions of the mind, nothing can be clearer than the intention of the General Convention on this point. If regard then be had to the instrument itself, it is, and it purports to be, a constitution of government established by the people of the United States. For this purpose it was not at all necessary that they should be assembled in one body in one place, or by one authority. It was sufficient for them to assemble in their respective states, at their usual places of election, and under the usual authority. When once assembled, and they proceeded to ratify the instrument, it became to all intents and purposes their act. Nor does it at all affect the question that it was provided, that the ratification of a certain number of the states should be necessary for its establishment. That was a mere condition which amounted to no more than a declaration, that the experiment was not worth the trial, unless such a portion of the people should concur. So far as this particular subject is concerned, the term states is a mere description of the people by classes, and is of no more moment in the argument than if the provisions had been, that it should not take effect unless ratified by two millions of people, or by two hundred and forty counties, or one hundred districts. The provision was a condition precedent which ceased to be of importance the moment it was fulfilled.

The tenth amendment of the constitution which provides that 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people,' illustrates and confirms the view here taken of the character of the instrument and the source of its authority. But if, in addition to this, the frame of the government be considered, which deprives the states of almost all the essential rights of sovereignty, and makes them amenable to the tribunals of the United States' Government, whose decisions are conclusive in relation to all controversies arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, it becomes a matter of surprize that any doubt should have been expressed on the subject.

It thus appears that the Constitution is not a treaty or compact between sovereign states, and it remains to show that such was the opinion of cotemporaneous writers. Reference has already been made to the work of Mr. Yates, who was a member of the Convention from New York, and whose minutes of the debates are of the highest degree of authenticity, and which, in the passage already cited, as well as others, confirms the position taken by your committee. In the debate on the 29th June, the first clause of the seventh proposition being under consideration, which respected the suffrage of each state in the first branch of the Legislature, Mr. Madison, who is so much relied on by the Carolina Convention, as an authority, in the celebrated resolutions of 1798, expressed himself as follows, as reported by Mr. Yates: —'Some gentlemen are afraid that the plan is not sufficiently national, while others apprehend that it is too much so. If this point of representation was once well fixed, we would come nearer to one another in sentiment. The necessity would then be discovered of circumscribing more effectually the state governments, and enlarging the bounds of the general government. Some contend that *states* are *sovereign*, when, in fact, they are only *political societies*. There is a gradation of power in all societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty; these were always vested in Congress. Their voting as states in Congress, is no evidence of sovereignty. The state of Maryland voted by counties—did this make the counties sovereign. The states at present are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the General Confederation. The states ought to be placed under the control of the general government. If the power is not immediately derived from the people, in proportion to their numbers, we may make a paper confederacy, but that will be all. We know the effects of the old confederation, and without a general government this will be like the former.' —[Yates' Minutes, p. 114.]

In the debate on the 5th June, the last or 15th proposition of Governor Randolph, being under consideration, which provided that the work of the convention should be submitted to assemblies of representatives to be chosen by the people expressly for that purpose, Mr. Yates reports, that 'Mr. Madison endeavored to enforce the necessity of this resolve, because the new national constitution ought to have the highest source of authority, at least, paramount to the powers of the respective constitutions of the states; points out the mischiefs that had arisen in the old confederation, which depends upon no higher authority than the confirmation of an ordinary act of legislature.'—[Yates' Min. page 62.]

Mr. Luther Martin, who was a delegate from the State of Maryland in the General Convention, and violently opposed to the new system at the time,, in his report to the Legislature of Maryland, on the subject of the proceedings of the Convention, thus details the arguments used by himself and his friends: 'It was urged that the government we were forming was not in reality a federal, but a national government, not founded on the principles of the preservation, but the abolition or consolidation, of all state governments. That we appeared totally to have forgotten the business for which we were sent, and the situation of the country for which we were preparing our system. That we had not been sent to form a government over the inhabitants of America; considered as individuals they were all subject to their respective state governments, which governments would still remain, though the federal government should be dissolved. That the system of government we were entrusted to prepare was a government over these thirteen states; but that in our proceedings we adopted principles which would be right and proper only on the supposition that there were no state governments at all, but that all the inhabitants of this extensive continent were, in their individual capacity, without government, and in a state of nature. That, accordingly, the system proposes the legislature to consist of two branches, the one to be drawn from the people at large, immediately in their individual capacity, the other to be chosen in a more select manner, as a check upon the first. It is in its very introduction declared to be a *compact* between the people of the United States as individuals; and it is to be ratified by the people at large in their capacity as individuals: all which it was said would be quite right and proper, if there were no state governments, if all the people of this continent were in a state of nature, and we were forming one national government over the people who compose them.—[Yates' Minutes, pp. 19, 20.] Notwithstanding these arguments, the constitution was prepared and adopted, on the principles which were thus opposed; and we have the commentary of one of the ablest lawyers this country ever produced, who was himself a member of the Convention, and opposed to the system, upon that very instrument; and putting it beyond all doubt and controversy, that it was the design of the Convention to abandon the *principle* of a *compact* among the states as sovereigns, and substitute for it that of a government established by the people. This same view of the subject is presented in the Federalist, a work which was written at the time, for the express purpose of explaining and recommending the new constitution, and which was the joint production of three of the ablest men of the day, and has been regarded and relied upon, both in and out of Congress, and even in the Courts of Justice, as presenting a most able, authentic, and correct exposition of its principles. The conclusion of the twenty-second number, in which some of the evils of the old confederation are pointed out, is as follows: 'It has not a little contributed to the infirmities of the existing federal system, that it never had a ratification by the people. Resting on no better foundation than the consent of the several legislatures, it has been exposed to frequent and intricate questions concerning the validity of its powers; and has in some instances given birth to the enormous doctrine of a right of legislative appeal. Owing its ratification to the law of a state, it has been contended, that the same authority might repeal the law by which it was ratified. However *gross* a heresy it may be, to maintain that a *party* to a *compact* has a right to revoke that compact, the doctrine itself has had respectable advocates. The possibility of a question of this nature, proves the necessity of laying the foundations of our *national* government deeper than in the mere sanction of delegated authority. The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people. The streams of national power, ought to flow immediately from the pure *original fountain* of all legitimate authority.'

It is unnecessary to multiply quotations. The question is not under what name the government established by the constitution would be classed by political writers; whether it be called a federal government or a national government, or a compound of the two; but simply from whom does it derive its powers? whether from the states as sovereigns? or from the *people*? It thus appears from the constitution itself, from the Journal of the Convention, from the debates on its proceedings, from the reports of its enemies, and from the arguments of its friends, that the *principle* on which it was founded was, that it was to be a *government emanating from*, and *established* by, the *people*. If any thing more were wanting to make assurance doubly sure, the ratification by the state of Virginia—where more opposition was experienced than in any other states and more debate was had on the subject—the solemn act of ratification by that state, recognize, the fact in so many words. It is as follows:

'We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, &c. do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them, whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them, and at their will, &c."—[Elliott's Debates, vol. 4, p. 215.]

It is thus established, beyond a doubt, whether we regard the instrument itself or its contemporaneous history, that the Constitution is a form of government established by the people, and not a compact or treaty among the states. If this be true, then the whole system of nullification topples into ruin:

All the money recently stolen from the Bank of South Carolina has been recovered, except the sum of twenty-two dollars.—*Balt. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6§
black salts	4†	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	6½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9½§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	38§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†		8d 5½§
Candles, lb.	10		6d 6½§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 7½§
Cheese	5½a6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal	95a$1§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$17 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs	16a16½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4 25*	paper hang's	p. 37a35
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy.	4-4 40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	45§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	70†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 68 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg. lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	26§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6½*
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40c†
Blooms, Jun.	$82a83§	new	28†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

THE Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct. 5.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,

Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—w1y

Distillery, Merchant Mill, and Farm

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Distillery, Mill, and Farm for sale, in successful operation, in Washington Co. Pa., situated 33 miles south of Pittsburgh, 3 miles from the National Turnpike Road, and 3 miles from the Monongahela river.

The Distillery comprises a commodious stone building, with a steam engine and two boilers for it, used in grinding, washing, pumping, and running the Stills, all nearly new, and well calculated, on the most approved plan, for a respectable business, saving labor, and a good yield. An excellent frame corn crib, and hog-pens; the latter will hold 200 head under roof.

The Mill is a little out of repair, but its location, stream, and rich Wheat district, would deserve to be put in order for a first rate business.

The Farm contains about 133 Acres of Excellent Limestone Land; its improvements are a new Stone Mansion, two other dwelling houses, with a good barn and stables.

The whole comprising a most valuable investment for the enterprizing.

Its location is a good German settlement, where grain of every kind is plenty and cheap. A Coal Bank, of superior quality, is opened on the premises, used for the Steam Engine, and for sale to the neighborhood. Terms accommodating—for further particulars, enquire of Abishai Way, of Pittsburgh, or the owner, on the premises, near Beallsville.

JOSEPH ARMORER.

January 15—1s&w3t

HIND & HOWARD,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No. 18, Wood street*, next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

Paper, Blank Books, &c.

Of a superior quality.—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS;

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of Monday, the 14th inst., a Bright Sorrell Mare, between 16 and 17 hands high, bald faced between seven and eight years old; she is a very lengthy, lofty beast, and has a long tail; she has a lump on her back, occasioned by the saddle; she had three good shoes and one indifferent one on; she is a natural trotter. There is something particular in her manner of holding her mouth which cannot fail to be taken notice of.

Ten dollars, and all reasonable charges will be paid upon delivery of the Mare to the subscriber, in St. Clair township, or twenty dollars, upon the return of the Mare, and the delivery of the Thief, in the Jail of Allegheny county.

SILAS PRIOR.

January 18—3t*

A GERMAN PRINCE'S TOUR IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND FRANCE, in the years 1828 and 1829; with remarks on the Manners and Customs of the inhabitants, and anecdotes of distinguished public characters; in a series of Letters; by Prince Puckler Muskaus: 1 vol. 8 vo.

Family Library History of British India, in three vols. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

Jan. 22, 1833.—2t. No. 70, Wood street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Feb. 1, 1832.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door c

Singular attempt to defraud.—John Gorman, a member of a society called the "Hand of Friendship," was brought up in custody before the magistrate of Union Hall Police office, London, on the following charge: In the rules of the society to which the defendant belongs there is a clause entitling every member to a certain sum of money on the decease of his wife, for funeral expenses, &c. The defendant determined on taking advantage of that particular clause, sent his wife into the country, and went himself to the steward of the society, and with tears in his eyes, said that he had called to give notice of the death of his poor wife, who had been carried off, in a few hours by an attack of the cholera. It is the usual practice of the society to send some of the stewards to view the body of any deceased member, or his wife, previously to advancing any money; but, in this instance, that form was dispensed with, none of the stewards being willing to run the risk of catching the infection. The defendant was believed, and, accordingly, furnished with 4*l*, for the funeral.—Unfortunately, however, for the defendant, his wife, having heard that he reported she was dead, and imagining that he did so in order to marry again, came up *hot* from the country to find out the truth. As she was hurrying along through the streets, to the above of her husband, she was seen by one of the stewards, who gave notice of the fact, and Gorman was soon afterwards given into custody. The magistrate said that, unless he refunded the 4*l*, to the society, and paid a fine of 4*l*, in addition, he should be sent to gaol to work for the county. The magistrate then committed the defendant for two months.

We have received, by the ship Addison, from Canton, files of the Chinese Courier down to the 4th August last, and the numbers of the *Chinese Repository*—a monthly publication—for June and July. They do not furnish news of any importance. The rebellion in China was not suppressed, but the war was prosecuted vigorously. The Governor of Canton had departed for the rebellious districts. The estimable editor of the Chinese Courier states, with plausible reasons, that it is much to be desired that American as well as British men of war should be stationed in the Chinese sea, making Macao or Lintin their rendezvous.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We are happy to learn by the Buffalo Journal of the 16th inst. that a meeting of the proprietors of the different Steam Boats on the Lake has recently been held in that place, and arrangements made for doing an active business the approaching season. In addition to the regular line which runs between Buffalo and Detroit, an Evening Line, consisting of the following Boats, has been formed, to run between Cleaveland and Buffalo:

Wm. Penn,	Capt. Wight,
Niagara,	" Stanard,
Enterprise,	" Fox,
Wm. Peacock,	" Wilkins.

The Line, between Buffalo and Detroit, will consist of the following Boats, which will leave the former place in the order below mentioned:

Sunday,	Uncle Sam,	Capt. Stiles,
Monday,	Pennsylvania,	" Fleeharty,
Tuesday,	Superior,	" Pease,
Wednesd.	Sheldon Thompson,	Walker,
Thursday,	Henry Clay	Norton,
Friday,	Am. Fur Trader,	Tyler,
Saturday,	New York,	Miles.

Much credit is due the enterprising proprietors for the laudable and efficient exertions which have been used to increase the means of transportation, and add to the facilities which are now so eminently enjoyed by the traveling community.—*Cleav. Her.*

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.

The Effects of Disunion.—Is not New Orleans the great depot, the store house, for the products of the Western Country? Has not New Orleans increased in size and importance, in direct ratio with the increase of the quantity of produce received from the Western Country? and since the establishment of the Federal Government, has not the passage of produce upon the Mississippi, been free and uninterrupted? But suppose the Union is dissolved, (Heaven grant it never may be!) will not each State adopt its own "protective system," build its own forts to protect its own custom houses, and, by legislative acts, endeavor to turn the channels of enterprize to the direction of its own particular interest? The citizens of this country, unlike those of Europe, know little of the vexations interference of the officers of the revenue, and are scarcely prepared to estimate the consequences of "Disunion." Custom Houses will be located on the banks of the river, in every State through which the Mississippi and its tributaries flow, and "tollage" or *way money* will be extorted from every steam boat and flat boat, that passes through its territories: for the petty jealousies of neighboring States will never permit them to accommodate each other, and avoid these difficulties. What has the capital of Louisiana, or the State herself, to gain by the "new fangled Doctrine;" and are we not justified in repelling its principles, and spurning its advocates? *Nullification!* away with it to the treadmill!—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

PLATTSBURG, (N. Y.) Jan. 11.

A singular case, and one which has produced no little excitement in the neighborhood of the parties, came before Judge Warford for examination, during the last week, in this village, in which two mothers claimed the same child—the one as her legitimate, the other as her illegitimate offspring. The examination occupied nearly two days, and was ably managed by counsel on both sides. The Judge awarded the child to the unmarried woman.

By the steam boat Tom we have advices from Tuscaloosa to the 2d instant. The resolutions of Mr. Ormond on the tariff and nullification, which had been under discussion for about a week, have been finally acted on by the House of Representatives. The vote was taken on the 2d instant, separately on each resolution, and carried by an overwhelming majority—the dissenting votes varying from 14 to 17 only. Thus have the vauntings of the nullifiers been crushed, and their hopes of attaching Alabama to the car of disunion forever blasted, by the intelligent, patriotic, and decisive action of the popular branch of the Legislature. The vote of the Senate will be equally decesive.—*Mobile Com. Reg.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1833.

☞ The river is in good navigable order, and rising rapidly. There were 12 steam boats in port last evening.

It is stated, in the Richmond (Va.) Whig, of January 24, that, 'a rumor is prevalent that, the Governor of Virginia will, at an early day, submit a Message to the General Assembly, requesting legislative advice as to the course proper to be taken in the event of a requisition upon the authorities of the State, for her quota of Militia, to go against South Carolina.'

If such a Message should be submitted to the General Assembly, that body will again beat sea on a voyage of uncertain duration, but which must lead to a more practical conclusion than their present windy debate.

Abstract resolutions, steering a middle course between Virginia professions, and Virginia devotion to Jackson, will no longer avail the patriots of the Assembly.

When such a Message is submitted to that body, it must advise him to furnish the State quota to enforce the laws of the Union, or it must refuse, and thus sanction the Nullifying Ordinance and Laws of South Carolina.—To decline giving any advice would be too trifling.

☞The following alarming picture is from the Richmond Whig, an anti Jackson paper—we trust it is too highly colored. Be this, however, as it may, we sincerely believe that no course can be more unjustifiable than an abandonment of the protective policy, no result more deplorable than the destruction of manufactures, and the distress of the yeomanry of the country, which must follow.

Georgia.—The Proclamation has caused great excitement in this state, and incalculably strengthened the before growing party for Nullification. The papers are denouncing it in all directions. In some counties, associations are forming; in others, volunteers organizing for the aid of South Carolina. The counties of Monroe, Troup, and Newton, have denounced the Proclamation; others are calling meetings to follow the example.

The Proclamation has had the effect, and will farther have it, of organizing a party for Nullification in all the Southern States. Unless Congress happily terminate all difficulties by passing the Tariff Bill, it is impossible to foresee what a few short weeks may bring forth. The gloomiest pencil cannot well exaggerate the melancholy scenes which impend over our heads.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh, Saturday, 26th January, 1833.

"The Internal Improvement Bill, after six days' discussion, passed through *Committee of the whole*, this morning, with amendments of the clauses relating to the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road. A second reading of this Bill will be the order of the day for Monday. I send you a copy as amended in the Committee of the Whole, in which shape I think it will pass the House of Representatives.

P. S. The Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary has informed me that it is the intention of the Committee to report *against* an increase of salaries of the Judges of the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, but favorably to the organization of a District Court in that county."

The following are the provisions of the bill, referred to in the above letter.

Sect. 1st. Makes it the duty of the Canal Commissioners to complete, as soon as practicable, 1st, The Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, with a double track of iron rails, stationary engines, and all other things and means to make it useful for transportation. 2. The Allegheny Rail Road, with all the means necessary to make it useful. 3. The Frankstown line of the Canal. 4. The Wyoming line. 5. The Lycoming line, including the Lewisburg cross cut. 6. The French Creek division. 7. The Beaver division. 8. Columbia line of the Canal.

For the 1st improvement, $1,111,958 78 are appropriated; for the 2d, $414,793 06; for the 3d, $32,712 04; for the 4th, $115,202 46; for the 5th, $470,007 90; for the 6th, $162,991 98; for the 7th, $197,159 97; for the 8th, $35,835 25.

Sect. 2d, Authorizes the Governor to borrow $2,540,661 44, to be applied exclusively to the payments of contracts to complete the works. Loan to be redeemable at a period not later than 1st of July, 1858. Interest not to exceed five per cent.

Sect. 3d, Provides that the Canal Commissioners shall not have power to incur any debt on the faith of the State, beyond the appropriations, and that no part of the money shall be applied to any purpose other than that to which it is specifically appropriated.

A SERMON

Will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Black, on Sabbath evening next, to the Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock —The young men of the city are respectfully invited to attend.

J. CAROTHERS.

February 1, 1833. *Rec. Sec'y.*

CONGRESS.

Mr. Clay's Land Bill passed in the Senate, on the 25th of January, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Wilkins—24.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buckner, Calhoun, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Rives, Robinson, Smith, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wright—20.

If this bill passes the House and becomes a law, it will bring into the Treasury of Pennsylvania, about three hundred thousand dollars annually.

The following is the purport of this bill, as stated by Mr. Clay himself, in his speech, on the 7th of January.

'By this bill it was proposed to set apart, for the benefit of the new states, twelve and a half per cent. out of the aggregate proceeds, in addition to the five per cent. which was now allowed to them by compact, before any division took place among the states generally. It was thus proposed to assign, in the first place, seventeen and a half per cent. to the new states and then to divide the whole of the residue among the twenty-four states. And, in order to do away any inequality among the New States, grants are specifically made by the bill to those which had not received, heretofore, as much land as the rest of the new states, from the General Government, so as to put all the new states on an equal footing. This twelve and a half per cent. to the new states, to be at their disposal, for either education or internal improvement, and the residue to be at the disposition of the states, subject to no other limitation than this, that it shall be at their option to apply the amount received either to the purposes of education, or the colonization of free people of color, or for internal improvements, or in debts which may have been contracted for internal improvements. And with respect to the duration of this scheme of distribution proposed by the bill, it is limited to five years, unless hostilities shall occur between the United States and any Foreign Power; in which event the proceeds to be applied to the carrying on of such war with vigor and effect against any common enemy with whom we may be brought in contact. After the conclusion of peace, and after the discharge of the debt created by any such war, the aggregate funds to return to that peaceful destination to which it was the intention of the bill that they should now be directed, that is, to the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the country, and the promotion of the public happiness and prosperity.'

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Havre, has just arrived—sailed 12th. Reports that the CITADEL OF ANTWERP HAD FALLEN.

Intelligence from the seat of war, in Belgium, is to the 8th of December, inclusive.

The journals of observers at the scene of action give hourly notice of every occurrence. Throughout the whole of the 8th of December, the attack was vigorously plied by the assailants. They were encouraged by the presence of King Leopold, who was in the city, and watched the movements of both sides. Muskets, as well as bombs, were discharged by the besieged without interruption.

All approach to the town by water was cut off, and General Chasse was deprived of all intercourse with his friends without the citadel.

The works of the besiegers are hourly advancing towards the citadel, and Marshal Gerard, in his general orders, speaks with confidence of the approaching capture of the place.

There was a report of the death of General Chasse, but it was not believed in Paris on the 10th December.

King Otho left Munich for his Kingdom of Greece, on the 3d Dec.

Some ecclesiastics had demanded admission to the Duchess of Berri, in her prison at Blaye, but were refused.

It is reported that the citadel had surrendered —but there is no mention of the circumstance in the Paris papers of the 10th, or in the Havre of the 11th. This report is brought by the Captain of the Havre.

King Leopold arrived at the scene of action, on Thursday the 5th. The state of the weather had become much more favorable to the operations of the assailants, and the number of their sick and wounded was remarkably small. The resistance of General Chasse seems at first to have been more characterised by obstinacy than vigor; his fire is said to have been ill-directed, while that of the French is spoken of in the highest terms for its accuracy and effect. Several pieces of cannon upon the ramparts of the citadel were dismounted in the course of the second and third days of the siege, and fire had broken out in several places. As the siege advanced, however, the Dutch seemed to have roused themselves, and the latest accounts lead to the inference that the capture of the citadel will not prove so easy a task as was at first supposed. Nothing appears to have occurred, going to show the likelihood of an interposition in favor of Holland by any of the other powers.

The Journal du Havre, of the 11th, contains advices from Antwerp, some hours later than those in the Paris papers. The attack and defence were carried on with great vigor throughout the night. The French began to construct batteries in their second parallel on the 8th. Sappers and miners were at work at the covered way of the Lunette St. Laurent. At 1, P. M., of the 8th, fire broke out anew in the principal barrack, and the flames were raging when the express left the place. The besieged made numerous sorties in small parties, the object of which was supposed to be to lead the pursuers within range of the masked batteries. All the Dutch ships of war had gone down the river, except one frigate. The French destroyed, on the 8th, a water gate, by which the water in the ditches surrounding the citadel were prevented from leaving them at the ebb of the tide; the little depth of water in the ditches, at that period, was expected to be of great advantage to the besiegers.

Constitutional History.—Under this head, we publish to day extracts from a report recently made to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, by a Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message, relating to the course and pretensions of South Carolina. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. *Bayard*, has, in this report, sustained the honor of his name, and the reputation of a distinguished father. We have nowhere seen more strongly stated the historical evidence, as well as that resulting from the language of the instrument itself, which proves, that the Constitution of the United States was formed by the people of the United States, and not by the States; that such at the time was understood to be its nature both by friends and opponents; and that such is the description of it by contemporaneous expositors. We commend the extracts to the attention of our readers, because we earnestly desire that all of them should share with us the undoubting conviction, that fallacies more dangerous and more wholly unsupported by any fair interpretation, or candid view, of the history, import, and objects of the Constitution, than those now relied upon by South Carolina, and in almost as mischievous a degree by Virginia, respecting the relative powers and rights of the Federal and State Governments, cannot well be imagined; and hence that they should not find favor or encouragement of any sort among us. Secession and nullification must be denounced and held in abhorrence, as alike incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as alike fatal to the supremacy, duration, and power of the Union; and the power of popular opinion, and of the popular arm if need be, should be equally directed against both.—*N. Y. American.*

BOSTON, January 23.

Arrest of the Rev. Mr. Avery.—The Rev. Mr. Avery, for whose arrest the Assembly of Rhode Island offered a reward of $300, arrived in this city last evening, in custody of Col. Harvey Harnden, deputy sheriff of Fall River. Mr. Avery was apprehended at the house of a Mr. Mayhew, situated on a by-road about three miles from Rindge, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Mr. Mayhew at first denied all knowledge of the prisoner, who attempted to escape, after being warned by Mrs. Mayhew, but was stopped at the door by one of the sheriff's officers.

He had disguised himself by allowing his whiskers to grow, which previously had always been shaved. Mr. Avery asserts that he left Rhode Island only at the urgent solicitation of his legal advisers and friends, to avoid the fury and excitement of the people against him. He was visited last evening by a number of his professional brethren, and left the city, in company of the Sheriff, at 5 o'clock this morning, for Fall River.

Col. Harnden was ignorant that any reward had been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Avery when he started in pursuit of him, and Mr. Avery avers that only *two* persons knew the route he intended to take, or the place where he proposed to conceal himself. He insists that one of them must have betrayed his confidence.—*Transcript.*

On Saturday, we could only allude to the proceedings in Congress on the receipt of the Message. We now present the report of the National Intelligencer, including Mr. Calhoun's remarks. They are rash; and, as we happen to know—in the assertion, that South Carolina had taken no hostile steps *until* "there had been a concentration of U. States troops at Augusta, and at Charleston,"—contradicted by facts.

Mr. Calhoun has not a foot of ground to stand upon. Reason, argument, precedent, patriotism, are all outraged by his language—and commiseration only, (humiliating as such a thought must be to him) commiseration for the lost condition of a man formed for so much higher and nobler things, alone withheld, probably, the instant indignant and overwhelming refutation of his heresies, by those, and by one in particular, who cannot err or hesitate in such a cause.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Hon. George N. Briggs, member of Congress from the Berkshire district in Massachusetts, in his speech against Verplanck's bill, states that the capital employed in the growth and manufacture of wool, amounts to $167,000,000, and that $40,000,000 is invested in sheep—that the capital employed in the manufacture of cotton, is $45,000,000, and that 62,000 persons are constantly employed in the last branch of manufactures. What barbarian would wish to stretch over this population the blighting hand of desolation?—*Penn. Intel.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Washington Reporter, dated Washington, D. C. Jan. 24, 1833.

"Yesterday Mr. Appleton, of Massachusetts, a practical Manufacturer and most sensible, intelligent man occupied the floor for about 3 hours. He has a bad voice and bad delivery, but has such a fund of practical information that his speech was full of interest. In the course of his argument he spread before the house a number of cards, containing a great variety of splendid specimens of Calicoes, manufactured in this country, to prove the perfection to which the manufacture of this fabric has arrived, and the cheapness with which it can be furnished. This exhibition was a very interesting one, and appeared to excite a feeling that it would be murderous to do any act which would be calculated to break down those important establishments."

We learn, says the New York Gazette, that the steamer David Brown has brought some valuable plate and specie, shipped by the Unionists, lest the Nullifiers might get hold of it. There had been no alarming movements, but a solumn state of suspense existed. The David Brown sailed on the 15th inst. for Charleston.

Letters from Charleston by the David Brown, say, that a report was in circulation that the Nullifiers were about to call together the Convention again, for the purpose of postponing the operation of the Ordinance one year. Business operations were in a great measure suspended, to see what the 1st of February would produce.

From the Colonial Advocate, of York, Upper Canada, Jan. 10.

'Among others, Brother Jonathan too has his own troubles, and is likely to have more. South Carolina still maintains her position agreeably to the ordinance of the State Convention, and is using her best endeavors to draw all the southern states into the vortex with her, by using every method to raise a Convention of all the southern states, which would virtually, if carried into effect, dissolve the general government as it now exists, and bring the northern and southern interests more into collision than they are at present. We incline to the opinion that hostilities will soon commence, and, if the great mass of the southern states should join South Carolina, which is more than probable, a short and bloody war will follow, characterized by greater cruelties and barbarities than has been common in modern times, and especially among civilized nations, and which will terminate, in all probability, in the general emancipation of the southern slaves, and, in fact, the total abolition of slavery on the North American continent; and, if so, the result will be a happy one. The American journals are filled every week, nay, every day, with voluminous state documents on the subject, in the form of proclamations, addresses, and expostulations, of one kind or other.'

There is not the least likelihood that the mass of the southern states, or any portion of them, will join with South Carolina. Those states may find salutary admonition in the remarks of the Canada paper.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The steam carriage company between Boston and Salem has been formed. They are to be from 4 to 6 in number. Their speed will vary from 12 to 17 miles an hour, and they will accommodate from 20 to 30 passengers per trip.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Richmond Enquirer acknowledges that "the debates in the Legislature had been spun out so long that they were losing all their effect. Politicians at a distance were laughing at us, and our own citizens were becoming dissatisfied and disgusted." This is a rare confession.—*Nat. Gaz.*

STORE ROOM & CELLAR TO BE LET.—The large and convenient Store Room and Back Room adjoining, as also the Large Cellar, underneath No. 138 Liberty street, now in the occupation of G. Aldrich: to be rented for one year, from the first of April next: Possession to be had on that day; or, if desired, might perhaps be had on the first of March, or early in that month, by arrangement with Mr. Aldrich.

☞For terms, inquire at the office of the Subscriber, south side of the Diamond.

A. W. FOSTER.

February 1, 1833.—4w

SAVE COSTS!

THE notes and book accounts of Samuel Stevenson are put into my hands for collection, by his Assignees. All persons indebted to him, are requested to call with me, and settle the same, before the 15th February inst. After that date suits will be commenced against all delinquents.

M. B. LOWRIE,
No. 21, on the Diamond.

Feb. 1, 1833.—3t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

ABISHAI WAY,
NEW STONE FRONT STORE,
NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS
Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.

November 13, 1832.—4wcw8t.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

B. M'DOUGALL respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced the above, in the Academy kept by Mr. Will, at No. 61 Fourth street, near Smithfield; where, from his assiduity and attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, in the diffusion of the knowledge of that very useful and elegant art—the designing of Buildings Terms easy.

Hours of attendance—from 9 to 12 noon.
from 1 to 5 p. m.
from 6 to 9 p. m.

February 1, 1833.—4t*

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

SYLVESTER'S
Bank Note & Exchange Manual.

A CONVENIENT and comprehensive Manual of useful information, respecting Banks and Bank Notes, comprising a Counterfeit Detector, a List of Solvent Banks, List of Broken Banks, &c., with other tables of daily utility to all persons engaged in mercantile or moneyed transactions. This work is now printed and ready for delivery, at 130, Broadway, and will soon be for sale at Sylvester's offices, in various parts of the United States. Orders are respectfully solicited; and our country friends are requested to assist us in making it known to the public—as, we believe that, few men of business will deprive themselves of the advantages of a work of the kind, who are apprised of its existence.

☞The 'Manual' contains 32 large octavo pages. Price only 12½ cents.

Feb. 1, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Six Number Lottery---Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	100	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq.; Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE,
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.
Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	200	5,600
168	50	8,400
112	20	4,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Feb. 1, 1833.

TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE 350 ACRES OF LAND, in Butler county, five miles from Butler town, on which are two good banks of Iron Ore, one of which is four feet deep, called Primitive Ore; the other called Shell Ore. There are also several banks of excellent Stone Coal on the premises, and also a quantity of Free stone for building: the main body of Conoquenessing creek runs through the same. All will be disposed of on very moderate terms. For conditions, apply to the subscriber, near the premises, or to Mr. Wm. Beatty, Inn keeper, in the borough of Butler.

JOHN NEYMAN.

January 18, 1833.—3t*

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the Fourth street road, nearly opposite to the Fort Pitt Glass House. Possession from the first of April. Apply to

Jan. 15.—w7t. ROB'T WATSON.

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one ime. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1832.—wtf.

MISSOURI IRON WORKS,
For Sale.

I WILL sell, on accommodating terms, my BLAST FURNACE, situated about 6 miles south of Potosi, and 40 miles over an excellent natural road to the Mississippi river at Herculaneum, or the cliffs of Selma; to which landings hauling is done at about six dollars per ton.—There are several Ore banks in the neighborhood of the Furnace, of the very best quality, and easily procured. Timber of the best quality, oak and pine, abounds all around the Furnace. Lands to any extent may be entered at $1 25 per acre, well clothed with timber. The Furnace is well supplied with patterns for making castings and stoves of almost all descriptions: and attached to it is a Machine Shop, with lathes and tools for turning and boring. Also—a SAW MILL that will cut 1200 feet of pine boards per day, and a small GRIST MILL that will grind four bushels of corn per hour. The place is healthy, and several springs of fine water on it. On the same stream there is an excellent cite for a large Grist Mill, or power for any machinery that may be required, equivalent to two run of stones. My Forge is situated about six miles from the Furnace, on Cedar creek, in Belview Settlement; which affords a full supply of water for 8 months in the year, in the dryest season, and the bar iron now making equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Also—A situation for the erection of IRON WORKS on a large scale. The water power is not surpassed by any in the western country. It is situated on Big River, on the direct road from the Furnace to the Mississippi at Selma. The stream is standing, and always affords sufficient water for eight fires and two hammers. On the premises, there is a large body of Ore; timber in abundance for six or eight miles round. Land here, also, may be entered at Government price, to any extent required. This place is about 24 miles from Selma. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

I also wish to sell, or lease for a term of years, my Foundry in the city of St. Louis, heretofore occupied by P. W. & R. McQueen's; it is calculated for a Foundry and Finishing Shop, and is well situated. JOHN PERRY.

Potosi, Mo., Dec. 24, 1832. [Jan. 11.—4tw.]

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.

THE Subscriber is authorized by several Manufacturers and others, to purchase, in exchange for *Pittsburgh Manufactures and other Goods*, a quantity of the following articles, viz: Scutched and Heckled Flax, Flax and Tow Yarns, Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, in barrels or bags, Corn Meal in do., *Paper Rags*, Dried Apples, Honey, Tallow, Beeswax, and Country Produce generally, by ISAAC HARRIS, *Agent & Commission Merchant*, who has on hand, and for sale, on accommodating terms, for *Cash or Produce*, Juniata Nails and Brads, &c., Window Glass, of all sizes—A large assortment of Cheap White Flint and Green Hollow Glassware, and Queensware; a considerable variety of Bibles, Testaments, School Books; Religious, Miscellaneous and Music Books; Writing, Letter, Tea and Wrapping Paper and Stationery; Shovels and Spades, Trace and Halter Chains; best quality Cast Steel Axes; Mill and Crosscut Saws; Fur Hats and Caps; Shoes, and Saddlery; all kinds of Tobacco and Segars; Cordage, Bed Cords, and Sackings; all kinds of Brushes, Weavers' Shuttles, Riddles and Sifters, and a small, choice assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, &c. &c.

N. B. Exchanges for produce will be made with Country Merchants and Farmers, on fair and good terms. Most kinds of Goods will be thankfully received on Commission.

Wanted—Pot and Pearl Ashes.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent & Commission Merchant.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1833.—3tw.

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret likewise; a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees, and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

January 11, 1833.—wtf

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES;

which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞ Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M Chafee, under the firm of CHAFFE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*

January 4—w3mo.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Neilly, late of Robinson township, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for settlement.

For the convenience of persons having business with them, the subscribers will attend at the late residence of the deceased, on each Monday and Tuesday in the month of February, to make settlements, receive payments, and attend generally to the affairs of the estate. Persons, indebted to the estate, who do not meet the subscribers during the month of February, will find their notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of a magistrate immediately after.

THOMAS PHILIPS,
WM. EWING,
Executors of Samuel Neilly, deceased.

January 8, 1833.—4t*

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of *Europe*, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24
Oil Painting, - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, in *person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

PENN STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, fronting on Penn street, above Hand street; being part of the Fort Fayette Lots. The Lot is 26 feet 7½ inches in front, by 60 feet deep. The House and Office erected thereon, and now rented for $156 per annum. Possession may be had on the first of April. For title, terms, &c. apply at No. 35 Market street.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments accomodating.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Two Building Lots,

ON THE TURNPIKE—NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

For further information apply to

JAMES S. CRAFT.

Jan. 1, 1833.—3mw.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf